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PART I

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN WORLD COMMUNISM
DURING SEPTEMBER

It is still too early to make more than a preliminary assessment of the effect of the North Korean defeat upon world Communism. From available reports it may be deduced that at least temporarily the Communist potential will suffer considerable setbacks, especially through the defection of fellow travelers and, in some cases, increasing government action to restrict or outlaw Communist activity. This, however, does not mean that hard core party members will be appreciably affected nor does it necessarily signify a great decline in fear of Communist military power, since neither the Soviet nor the Chinese Communist armies have so far actively intervened in the Korean war. On the other hand it will undermine the widespread illusion of Communist invincibility as it will also strengthen the prestige of the UN in general, and that of the US in particular, especially in the Far East.

It is believed that the Communist policy of militancy in Southeast Asia will be maintained. The USSR will continue to exert strong pressure on national party leadership to prevent a retarding of Communist aggression in those areas where revolutionary opportunities appear to exist. Moreover, the USSR will continue to foment trouble by disseminating propaganda designed to: (a) incite Asian nationalism against US "imperialism" as the principal opponent of "progressive" nationalist self-development; (b) brand the US as "fascist" and guilty of committing "atrocities"; (c) sow discord between the US and its allies as well as between non-Communist governments and peoples; and (d) obscure Soviet complicity in the North Korean invasion in order to preserve a free hand, regardless of the outcome of the Korean campaign, by maintaining the fiction of a "civil war."

Western Europe offers a different picture. The leaders of the French and Italian parties, the most important Communist parties in Western Europe, are pursuing relatively moderate tactics, contemplated to reduce the increased threats of repression evidenced by the governments of the two countries.

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The much promoted "unity of action" tactic of the French and Italian parties is being used to influence non-Communist labor and favorably impress fence sitters. It is linked with the "peace" campaign, which continues to be a potent weapon. European "neutralist" sentiment is further exploited and the USSR's non-intervention in Korea continues to be featured as an indication of the Kremlin's peaceful intentions, contrasted to the sinister warmongering of the US.

It appears that US determination and UN action have greatly strengthened the hand of non-orbit governments against Stalinist subversion. There has been a growing tendency to curb or altogether prohibit Communist activities. It is particularly significant that Southeast Asian governments have moved to impede the efforts of local Communist parties. Repressive measures are also being applied by Middle Eastern and Latin American governments; and anti-Communist actions are being taken or prepared by the governments of Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, and West Germany.

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PART II

SURVEY OF SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

This survey of significant trends in the international Communist movement which have become apparent during the month of September, contains only those developments which are believed to have an important effect on the potential of world Communism.

1. FAR EAST REPERCUSSIONS OF THE NORTH KOREAN DEFEAT

Korea

During September, there was no evidence of breakdown in the internal discipline of the North Korean Labor Party (NKLP - the Communist Party of North Korea) despite the UN capture of Seoul and the dispersal of the Communist army in southern Korea. The leadership of the NKLP is composed of men with years of training and experience in adversity - in guerrilla fighting and underground political work in China and Japanese-occupied Korea. These individuals are unlikely to desert the international Communist cause simply because of local defeats, and if they are unable to hold on in North Korea they will probably continue working for the Communist cause from Manchuria or the Soviet Union. Even the lower echelons of the Communist Party and the security organizations are so well indoctrinated that they will continue to support the Government and maintain internal security until UN forces actually appear.

In South Korea, Communist defeats probably have been disastrous to the morale and organization of the South Korea Labor Party. During the period of Communist occupation, local Communists appeared from underground to participate in local government and security organizations. They were joined by many fence sitters and Communist sympathizers. Having thus

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revealed their true affiliations, practically all Communists in South Korea are faced with the immediate necessity of leaving the area, confronting Republican justice, or explaining away their collaboration on the grounds of life-saving expediency. The net result will be the practical extinction, for the time being at least, of the Communist organization in South Korea.

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China

UN successes in Korea may have the following effects in China:

(a) An increased respect, on the part of both the Party and those who had been deluded by Party propaganda, for the military might of the US.

(b) A general realization that the USSR is not prepared for global hostilities, and that Peiping was forced to back down on its promise of early "liberation" of Taiwan.

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(c) A modification of the apparent belief, in Party circles and among elements of the populace, that the Communist movement in Asia is irresistibly powerful.

(d) An increase in both the Party's and the people's respect for the UN, which proved capable of (1) swift and effective mobilization to combat aggression, and (2) resisting the Soviet attempt to blackmail it into acceptance of Communist China "in exchange" for a settlement in Korea, while (3) nevertheless entertaining Communist China's complaints against the US.

(e) A decline, in the eyes of elements of the Party and populace, in the overall prestige of the USSR, due to Soviet sponsorship of a suicidal venture for its North Korean satellite and Soviet failure to provide effective support for North Korea in its hour of trial.

(f) An upward revision of the Party's and the popular estimate of the degree to which the US Government is supported by its own people and by other governments.

(g) A decline in the popular confidence, already rather low, in the reliability of Peiping's informational media, and a parallel decline in the Party's confidence in Soviet "estimates of the situation."

Southeast Asia

Repercussions of North Korean reverses have not, as yet, had any noticeable impact upon Communist parties in Southeast Asia. It is estimated that the unsuccessful North Korean adventure probably will have little effect, if any, on the militant line now being followed in most of this area. While the local Communist parties are able to use external support and probably desire it, their existence and progress depend primarily upon their own efforts and accomplishments.

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2. THE PEACE CAMPAIGN AND "NEUTRALISM"

The World Peace Congress

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In a preview of the Congress, Ilya Ehrenburg, writing in Pravda on 3 September said that the Congress will (1) "undoubtedly" deal with the question of the "universal reduction of all kinds of arms" and (2) set up a list "for the future international tribunal" of "war criminals" - those who "insist on immediate use of the atom bomb or on a preventive war," including politicians and journalists.

The first point appears designed to meet objections that the "Stockholm Appeal" merely calls for banning the atom bomb and ignores other weapons. It probably represents an

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attempt to pump new life into the "peace" campaign as a counterweight to losses resulting from the invasion of South Korea. The second point on drawing up a list of alleged "war criminals" serves as a dramatic propaganda gesture to intimidate opponents of the USSR, particularly in Western Europe. In a similar move, Radio Moscow reported the North Koreans are compiling a list of war criminals, including US fliers, in Korea.

Western Europe

As an extension of their "peace" campaign, the Communists have recently intensified efforts to exploit Western European neutrality sentiment. This sentiment is born chiefly of a fear of the destruction resulting from an East-West conflict and from knowledge of present incapacity for self-defense.

In Italy, both Palmiro Togliatti, Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and Luigi Longo, who reportedly represents the Soviet MGB in the PCI, have stressed the fact that all classes of Italians, rich and poor alike, should support the Party's efforts to make the Government keep Italy out of any conflict. They have made a double appeal to both nationalism and neutralist sentiment in maintaining that they are not urging a war against the US, in the manner in which the Italian Government is urging one against the USSR, but that they are sincerely dedicated to the cause of peace, in order to save "our fatherland" from destruction.

China - India

Communist China, which is in a better position to advance certain international Communist objectives in Asia than is the USSR itself, appears to have hit upon the technique of "neutralizing" India by encouraging that country to feel that it is "neutralizing" China. For example, the Government of India (GOI) has advised Peiping to refrain from invading Taiwan, Tibet, Korea, or Southeast Asia, and views the non-invasion of those areas as evidence of the beneficent effect

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of Indian representations. The GOI apparently has failed to consider the probability that Chinese and international Communist strategy does not call for such invasions at this time, and that India therefore is "persuading" Peiping not to embark on adventures which Peiping does not now intend. Moreover, even at some future time when Peiping is prepared to assault Taiwan and invade Tibet, or to take other aggressive action outside China, India's high evaluation of its "friendship" with Communist China will continue to act as a strong "neutralizing" factor on India, - without significantly affecting the policies of the Peiping regime.

Latin America

Communist emphasis on the "peace" campaign has continued in most Latin American countries despite meager results. Although "peace" propaganda activity continued to spread to more remote areas, and more signatures to the Stockholm petition are claimed to have been collected in most countries, results have generally fallen below expectations of the Communists, particularly where effective counter-propaganda has developed.

3. ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

WFTU: Ceylon Conference

The much heralded WFTU Colombo Conference, planned to coincide with the tenth anniversary of the Communist-dominated Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions (CFTU), failed to achieve much significance because of the effective ban imposed by Ceylon, with the cooperation of neighboring states, on giving visas to the prominent foreign delegates who had planned to come. In consequence, the meeting virtually reduced itself to one of the CFTU, providing an instance where efficient visa control curtailed the effectiveness and propaganda value of what was intended to be a major Communist-dominated Asian labor rally of international magnitude.

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The fact that the meeting included no foreign delegates may have been a distinct setback to the Communist cause as it had been expected that important plans for further Soviet-inspired action in Asia would be disseminated at that time. Although the failure of the foreign delegates to attend may have hampered the distribution of these plans, it is possible that another meeting may be held elsewhere under more favorable circumstances.

WFTU: Progress in Implementing Plans to Organize West Africa

Andre Tollet, a prominent extremist white labor leader of the French CGT has reportedly been appointed to head a projected West African Trade Union Confederation. Tollet has been expected in West Africa where he will work on the forthcoming Cameroon conference to which the various Communist-inspired and nationalist West African trade unions have been invited. It is reported that political strikes and disorders, particularly along the coast, are planned. These, however, will be supported by economic pretexts.

WFTU: Meeting of Administrative Committee of International Association of Air and Land Transport Workers

The meeting of the Administrative Committee of the International Association of Air and Land Transport Workers in Warsaw 18-20 September appears to have had the primary purpose of stepping up the campaign to return non-WFTU workers in Western Europe to the Communist fold by closer liaison and cooperation. Another purpose seems to have been to lay the groundwork for more efficient disruption of world-wide transport and communications, on orders from Moscow, with particular emphasis on sabotaging US arms shipments to Western Europe. From this viewpoint the meeting may have been similar to that of the Administrative Committee of the Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Workers held 7-9 August in Prague. At that time, the PTTR Workers were urged to sabotage communications channels and "to make impossible the passing on of slanderous information and all other news which could contribute to the preparation of war." The ability of both of these WFTU departments to execute such missions on any large scale appears to be rather limited.

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4. AREAS OF INCREASED COMMUNIST MILITANCY

Germany

Although the "national" elections which will be held in Eastern Germany on 15 October will consist of voting for a single slate of candidates previously approved by the Communist Socialist Unity Party (SED), the illusion of a multi-party front requires "spontaneous" mass participation in election preparations. (The election is already rigged to give the SED and its subsidiary and dummy organizations 70 per cent of the legislative seats.)

German Communist leaders are appealing to the population in inflammatory tones to develop "national resistance," and to sabotage the aggressive aims of the Western Allies in Germany. Numerous Communist demonstrations in West Germany continue to result in clashes between demonstrators and police. The most aggressive group, the Free German Youth (FDJ), reportedly is forming strong-arm squads to protect FDJ demonstrations from police interference.

This accelerated Communist activity is resulting in increasing restrictions being placed on overt Communist activity in West Germany; the Federal Government has now ordered the dismissal from public office of members of the Communist Party. Such restrictions are causing the West German Communists to concentrate more and more on covert operations.

The Communist rallies which were to have been held throughout West Germany on 1 October were forestalled by alert police action which included a large number of preventive arrests. There were some minor clashes between police and rioters. The FDJ had originally planned to hold a "Rally of 100,000" at Dortmund. This was banned by the Land authorities, and rallies throughout the Western zones were substituted instead.

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Austria

The Austrian Communists recently staged their most serious demonstration in several years. On 26 September, assisted by large-scale releases of workers from Soviet-controlled firms, an estimated crowd of 10,000 Communists in Vienna demonstrated against the announcement of a new wage-price agreement. Although stating their intention to stage a peaceful demonstration, the Communists broke through police lines near the Ministry of Interior and stoned some 400 police guarding the Federal Chancellery. They also interrupted rail traffic at several spots, stopping rail communications to the western provinces for several hours. The riots, which also took place in areas other than Vienna, were apparently well-planned and executed with limited Soviet assistance.

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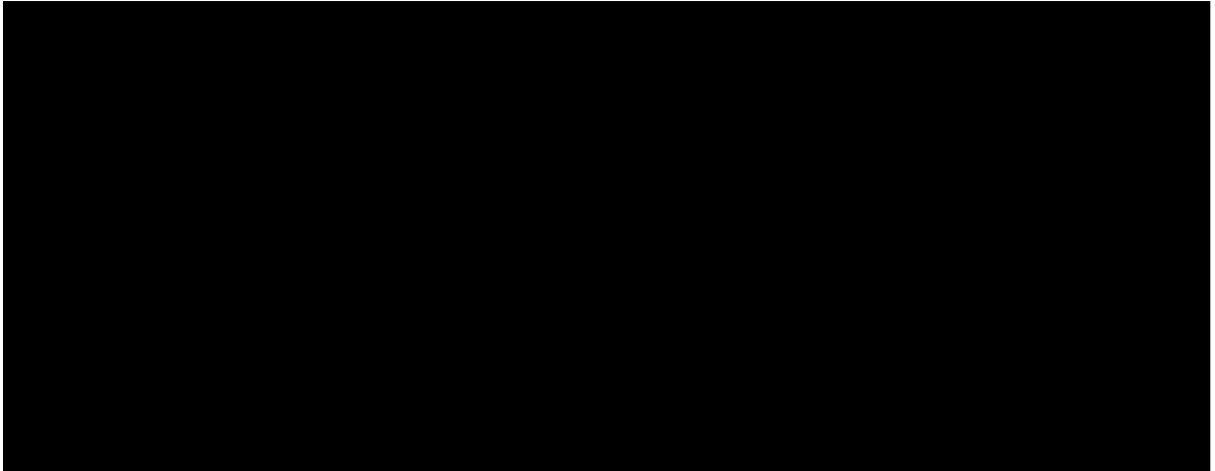


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Liberia and Ivory Coast

French West African authorities are expressing concern over persistent rumors that large numbers of firearms are being smuggled across the border from Liberia, possibly for the use of the pro-Soviet RDA Party, which has recently been reported active in the Ganta-Saniquelli area of Liberia as well as in the Ivory Coast. The actual extent of the arms traffic is not known, although it is reported variously that between 1,500 and 15,000 guns are now concealed along the Liberian border awaiting transshipment to the Ivory Coast. All guns seized thus far have been Remington twelve gauge shotguns.

Belgian Congo

It has been reported by a source of unknown reliability that the USSR, for purposes of espionage and sabotage in the uranium mines, has chosen 60 Belgian Congo Negroes to be sent to Moscow to follow special courses of study in espionage and sabotage. If true, this report might tie in with the activities of the Czech sculptor Francois Foit, reported to have been meeting with "evolues" (advanced natives) and inducing them to go over the Brazzaville on the French side of the Congo for Communist indoctrination. (See International Communism Monthly, September 1950, Vol. II, No. 9, pg. 22).

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5. ATTEMPTS AT COMMUNIST CONSOLIDATION

China

Communist China's "ideological remoulding movement" is currently one of Peiping's major political projects. Essentially, the Party's problems here are those of: (a) making study and indoctrination, in peacetime, a satisfactory substitute for the wartime incentives which had bred large numbers of skillful political technicians, and (b) effecting a wholesale reformation of China's basic institutions while simultaneously attempting to reform the cadres themselves. The new bureaucracy of Communist China is composed largely of the inheritors, rather than the producers, of the Communist military victory - and these "have not been refined in the crucible of revolutionary struggle." In addition to organizational and administrative inadequacy, and a demonstrated inability to win popular confidence, the bureaucracy has begun to exhibit "cynicism" and "corruption." The problem of "remoulding" China's human resources, to the extent envisaged by their Communist leaders, is an impossible labor which increasingly will compel the Chinese Communists to resort - far more than they have so far - to the open brutality of a totalitarian state.

Greece

The strenuous Greek Communist campaign to reorganize and strengthen the basic structure of the Greek Communist Party (KKE), while still very restricted in effect, was augmented somewhat during late August and September by the appearance of a few more underground newspapers and the arrival of a small band of specially trained men via Albania. The latter event ends a lull of almost a year in Greek Communist border crossings from this quarter. In conjunction with the arrival in Albania in recent months of perhaps several hundred Greek Communists who have been given special training in other satellite areas, this event may portend the resumption of some Greek Communist activities based on Albania, and the gradual reopening of the guerrillas' former main lines of communications through mountainous Epirus and Western Macedonia.

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into the heart of Greece. At the present stage of KKE plans, it is hardly the entry of Greek guerrilla combat troops from Albania that is to be expected, but rather the infiltration of more specialists operating singly or in small groups, doing all in their power to avoid contact with the Greek armed forces and thus not necessarily included in the Greek General Staff's still decreasing count of "guerrillas" within Greece. In this war KKE may perhaps be able, over a period of months, to import a considerable number of specialists in leadership, propaganda, intelligence, communications, and sabotage, as part of its campaign to build up a formidable new revolutionary organization within Greece.

Iran

Although Tudeh overt activity has been inconspicuous during the month, its publications were apparently still given wide covert circulation and its membership apparently was being consolidated and educated. While Party stalwarts exercise great caution in their overt activities, they express confidence in the airtightness of their underground organization and claim to have advance information on counter-Tudeh measures of the police and army. The present quiescence in Tudeh's overt activities may reflect Soviet restraint of the Party during the current period of official Soviet friendliness toward Iran. Unofficially the Soviets have encouraged support for Tudeh. The Clandestine Azerbaijan Democrat station (near Baku) has praised the Tudeh efforts, as well as those of the Azerbaijan Democrat Party, to abolish the old system in Iran and has violently denounced Iranian Premier Razmara and the present Government. While there is no indication that pro-Soviet groups are becoming more popular in Iran, the shift in public opinion, which is currently critical of the West and more favorable to the USSR than in the past, may well facilitate the work of these groups in the future.

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Hungary

The Hungarian Communists' drive against their erstwhile allies, the Social Democrats, appears to be reaching a climax which may be crowned with a full-scale trial involving leaders of the former Social Democratic Party. That such a trial might also be used in an attempt to discredit the Hungarian Social Democratic emigres and, indirectly, their Socialist confederates in Western Europe, is indicated in the propaganda accompanying the arrests of "right-wing Social Democrats" which links them with COMISCO and the Social Democratic parties in Western Europe and Scandinavia.

Despite the fact that the propaganda attacks only alleged "right-wing Social Democrats," the arrests in Hungary have included not only anti-Communist Social Democratic leaders but also those pro-Communist Social Democrats who were instrumental in merging their party with the Communist Party in 1948 and who have since held prominent government positions.

The campaign against the Social Democrats has not been restricted to the leaders but has also been waged against the workers, many of whom have been arrested and tried during the past few months of charges of sabotage, resistance to Government orders, and wage swindling.

This attack on the Social Democrats is motivated by a desire to eliminate all remnants of the non-totalitarian left, one of the most dangerous potential enemies of the regime. That peace overtures to the Social Democrats are hypocritical gestures is proved by the Communist statement that "only the Communists are the real representatives of the workers, and peace-loving people must fight socialism if they wish to live in peace."

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6. CURRENT TACTICAL TRENDS IN WESTERN EUROPE

France and Italy

Recent speeches of Thorez and Togliatti, leaders respectively of the French and Italian Communist parties suggest that contrasting, though not contradictory, tactics will be pursued by the two parties in the coming months, although the essential strategy of "unity of action" is common to both parties. This contrast in tactics is essentially a function of the different political milieus in which the two parties find themselves and the different natures of the two parties themselves.

In France, Thorez's speeches had been characterized by their relative militancy replete with fulminations against the French Government and the US and calling on the PCF for mass action strategy to include some component of violence and possibly some efforts at sabotage. His speech to the Central Committee on 29 September, however, was more moderate. Although Thorez had hitherto held that "peace hangs by a thread," his speech indicated that he had moved toward closer conformity with the Togliatti theme that war is not inevitable and implies what Togliatti and Longo have stated directly, that capitalism and socialism can coexist. At the same time, however, he is direct and unequivocal (as Togliatti has not been) in stating that "the people of France will never make war on the Soviet Union." On the labor front, the Party, aware that its obvious preoccupation with political objectives has alienated a part of its labor following, is reverting to a policy of equal emphasis on legitimate labor demands and the use of labor for Communist political aims, and seeking "unity of action" toward common ends with other political and labor groups.

Togliatti's statements, on the other hand, have been consistently characterized by mildness. His strategy in Italy is clearly to attempt to strengthen the mass base of the Party by exploiting latent neutrality sentiment and by a "unity of action" labor campaign directed toward the non-Communist labor

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over moderate and legitimate labor issues. (At the same time, however, the Party underground is quietly being strengthened.)

Thus both parties are attempting to implement a "unity of action" strategy, but the means of implementation differ considerably. The PCF, fewer in numbers than their Italian counterpart and relatively isolated politically, must be more militant as their isolation and weakness as a mass Party grows. At the same time, however, it must try to avoid extremes which would further increase political demands for outlawing the Party. In Italy, despite setbacks during the past two years, the PCI still retains a very substantial mass following both in its own right and through the fellow traveling Nenni Socialists. Less militant in nature, the PCI itself also exists in a milieu which is at least potentially more neutrality-minded for historical and geographical reasons. Also, the Communists still have the easily exploitable economic issues of unemployment and land reform, which do not exist in France in the same degree.

The Togliatti moderate tactics are best adapted to these "natural" factors, as well as being designed to give less provocation to the increasing political pressures and action on the part of the Government toward suppression of the PCI. At the same time, its covert underground preparations, in conjunction with these overt mass tactics, combine to maximize its potential aid to the USSR should the USSR move militarily in Western Europe.

7. ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

International Organization of Journalists' Meeting

The third Congress of the International Organization of Journalists which met in Helsinki 15-17 September was largely a routine affair, interesting only for a declaration of intention to change the by-laws of the organization. This change was to allow individuals and small groups to join the IOJ since, according to IOJ Secretary General Hronek, journalist organizations in Western countries have withdrawn and individual newspapermen

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have expressed a desire to join the IOJ. There has been no reported confirmation that this change was actually made during the Congress. A final declaration issued at the conclusion of the Congress, however, criticized American and British journalists, who allegedly attempt to disperse the IOJ and it urged newsmen of the world to rally around the organization. If journalists actually join the IOJ directly as individuals rather than by way of national organizations, this will represent a change in tactics for Communist labor front organizations.

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Italy

Dissension between the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) has been aggravated as a consequence of the Korean war. (The two parties have been joined in a "unity of action" pact since the end of World War II.)

The most recent episode in the current stirrings within the PSI is the reported change of top leadership. The replacement of Lelio Basso, long-standing Nenni lieutenant, by Rodolfo Morandi as vice-secretary of the PSI appears well grounded; much less certain is the rumored withdrawal of Nenni himself from the Party secretariat, and of a secret PSI executive decision to withdraw from the "unity of action" pact with the PCI at the PSI Congress in November. Whatever the facts of the case may prove to be, the aim of the PCI to have a haven for its members, which a separate PSI would afford, should the Communists be outlawed, must be considered along with the chronic concern among the PSI membership over the Party's Communist ties, a concern that has apparently been considerably accentuated by the Korean war.

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9. ANTI-COMMUNIST MEASURES

Western and Northern Europe

Many Western European governments during the past month proposed or adopted more stringent anti-Communist measures.

In Italy, "civic guard" groups are being formed by the Interior Ministry out of the best men of the Public Security Force (which is to be increased by 12,000 to fill the resulting gaps). These would constitute an elite group to be placed in vital centers and posts to counteract Communist subversive and sabotage efforts. The formation of a voluntary "home guard," under the Interior Ministry, is also being discussed. These groups would be particularly designed to assist the police in the event of a national emergency.

In France, the formation of a "territorial guard" similar to the Italian "home guard" has been decreed.

In Belgium, the Interior Minister has expressed his intention of conferring with the French and Netherlands police officials to coordinate anti-Communist security measures. The Belgian and Swiss Governments are also considering measures to remove Communists from civil service positions.

In Germany, the Federal Government has issued a decree blacklisting thirteen organizations (most of them Communist-front organs), and has issued orders for the dismissal of "democratically unreliable persons" from the public service.

In Norway, the Government has proposed tightening the treason laws to impose severer penalties for treason in peacetime and on persons operating as fifth columnists or agents of a foreign power.

Lebanon

A recent Lebanon broadcast announced plans for a large-scale, anti-Communist drive and said that the Lebanese Government

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may soon formally suggest that all Arab states follow its lead in this endeavor. The reported Lebanese program is to create a defense organization, the sole function of which would be to maintain surveillance on Communist Party activities. Although many Arab proposals never progress beyond the discussion stage, it is significant that Lebanese officials have apparently taken cognizance of the need for such measures. If the Lebanon Government does make a consistent effort to restrain Communism this should result in a substantial curtailment of Communist activity, inasmuch as reports have indicated that the Government's hitherto relatively passive attitude has been one factor responsible for recently increased Communist boldness.

Southeast Asia

Various recent anti-Communist measures in certain Southeast Asian countries may impede the progress of local Communist movements in that area.

In Australia, the Minister of Immigration announced on 31 August that passports will be refused during the next twelve months to Australians desiring to visit Communist-governed countries.

Indonesia's new Prime Minister, in his first statement before Parliament, warned Indonesian Communists that the Government will suppress any movement violating the law, endangering the public peace, or in particular, attempting to change Government structure by coup d'etat or armed force. Further indication of the new Indonesian Government's attitude is the organization of a new security agency which will concern itself with counter-intelligence on Communist activities.

In Burma, Communist influence may have been retarded by the recent expulsion of Burmese Trade Union Congress (TUCB) leaders from the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the principal political organization behind the Burmese Government. This expulsion resulted from the failure of the pro-Communist

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TUCB leadership, which openly espoused the Soviet position on Korea, to define clearly their attitude toward the Government's resolution supporting UN action in Korea. Additional indicators of some decline of Communist influence are the recent appearance in the Rangoon Chinese community of violently anti-Communist posters on all local Chinese schools and the publication of a new weekly paper, which attacks Soviet imperialism and "anti-freedom forces."

In Malaya, one of the channels for the spread of Communist propaganda in Southeast Asia was eliminated when the British authorities finally closed the influential Communist-line Singapore daily published by Tan Kah Kee, a wealthy Singapore Chinese who is now a member of the Peking Government's Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

In the Philippines, as a result of the series of Huk raids in central Luzon during late August, President Quirino has ordered the formation of vigilante groups to strengthen anti-Huk defenses throughout the islands. As yet the vigilante duties and responsibilities have not been clearly defined nor have their defense capabilities been demonstrated. Possession of firearms by additional numbers of the citizenry, moreover, may further complicate the country's already serious law enforcement problem, particularly in view of the current dissatisfaction with the Quirino administration.

Latin America

In Argentina, police surveillance has further reduced Communist demonstrations. In the Brazilian elections, preventive arrests and seizure of propaganda material crippled pre-election rallies while court action struck the names of many Communist candidates from the ballot and the Communists were prevented from developing expected disorder. The Guatemalan Government recently ratified the Rio Treaty over Communist protests, suppressed OCTUBRE, a Communist newspaper, prevented formation of a workers' school, and gave considerable international publicity to anti-Communist statements of government officials.

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In Cuba, Communists were not allowed to use AMERICA DEPORTIVA as a substitute for the closed daily newspaper HOY. In Mexico, non-Communist labor groups consolidated their organizations and eliminated some Communist influence within their ranks.

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PART III

CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING COMMUNIST EVENTS

October	indefinite	Tunis	National Congress of the Tunisian Committee for the Defense of Peace
"	1	China	1st Anniversary Celebration, Chinese People's Republic
"	1	Germany	FDJ Demonstrations in West Ger- man Towns
"	10-14	Budapest	International Federation of Miners, WFTU
"	16	Moscow	Soviet Peace Congress
"	21	Basel	Congress of Swiss Partisans of Peace
"	25	London (probably)	WFDY Council
November	indefinite	Copenhagen	Danish Peace Congress
"	4-5	Berlin	German Committee of Peace Par- tisans' Congress
"	4-5	Budapest	Hungarian Peace Congress
"	7	Moscow	October Revolution
"	9-12	France	Congress of the Union of the Republican Youth of France
"	10	world-wide	World Youth Day

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PART III (Cont.)

November	10-17	world-wide	International Students' Week
"	13	Sheffield	2nd World Peace Congress
"	17	world-wide	International Students' Day
"	17-19	Duesseldorf	KPD Congress
"	20-25	Mexico City	All Mexican Congress of the Mexico Communist Party
December	indefinite	Douhala (Cameroon)	2nd Pan-African Workers' Con- ference, WFTU
January 1951	19	Italy	Communist Party Congress